Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1802. [No. 543.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 10. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

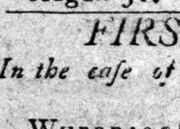
AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

Cash given for rags.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,



Freight wanted for the sch'r

ROMEO,

ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf-skin, } Shoes,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid, } Shoes,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.

August 17. d

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER

EVELINA,

about 700 barrels burthen, in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.
August 31. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

PURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lansdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearsley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin Taplin's Farriery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Psalter's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ashe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

FOR SALE,

2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d *PROOF RUM,*

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to
Wm. HODGSON.
August 24. d.

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,
Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.
7th mo. 19th. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

AMBROSE MASSE,

At his Store in King-street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson, } TEAS,
Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Young Hyson, & } TEAS,
Imperial, } TEAS,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscribers at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

New-England Rum in barrels, best Boston Bay Mackerell, pickel'd Salmon, Whale Oil, mould and dipt Candles, brown Soap, Allum Salt, Allum Ground, ditto, fine, do. three boxes Tumblers, 2 hhds. Allum, 1 case fashionable men's Hats, a few casks Bordeaux Clarett, Grindstones, Rhode Island Lime, best manufactured Richmond Tobacco, and a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Shoes.

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.
September 8. eo3w

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by
BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.
August 28. eo

The United States of America.

To all whom these LETTERS PATENT shall come:

WHEREAS, NICHOLAS BOUREAU, hath alledged that he has invented a new and useful improvement, called *Boureau's Œconomical House and Ship Steam Kitchen.*

These are therefore to grant according to law, to the said NICHOLAS BOUREAU, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, for the term of fourteen years, from the Thirtieth day of the present month of August, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, a description whereof is given in the words of the said Nicholas Boureau himself, in the schedule hereto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, *I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.*

GIVEN *under my hand, at the City of Washington this Thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty Seventh.*

TH. JEFFERSON.

BY THE PRESIDENT.
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State*

City of Washington, TO WIT:—

I DO HEREBY CETIFY, That the foregoing Letters Patent, were delivered to me on the Thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, to be examined; that I have examined the same, and find them conformable to law. And I do hereby return the same to the Secretary of State, within fifteen days from the date aforesaid, to wit:—On this Thirtieth day of August, in the year aforesaid.

LEVI LINCOLN,
Attorney General of the United States.

—

THE SHEDULE referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Nicholas Boureau himself of his improvement, called *Boureau's Œconomical House and Ship Steam Kitchen.*

The formation of this Kitchen is upon the principle and form of a Ten Plated Stove, constituted in a particular manner to suit for baking Bread, and all kinds of Pastry, as also for roasting Meat, Fowls, &c. as effectually as before an open fire, by means of a spit traversing the internal, or oven part, so constructed as to be turned at pleasure, with stops at the distance of two inches by which means the Meat will be equally done—attached to this Baking Stove, is a copper Cylinder Boiler, which is acted upon by the fire of the stove, so contrived that by means of a tin pipe attached thereto, and extended to any direction or situation in the kitchen, house or ship, any number of dishes of meat or vigetables are separately and completely boiled in less time than is usually done in wate, retaining all their juices and flavor by means of the steam conveyed by the pipe, out of the boiler, and introduced in to suitable Tin Kettles made for the purpose with suitable tubes by means of a number of cocks, which may at pleasure be opened and shut, the stove and boiler may be constructed upon a larger or smaller scale, say the boiler from five to thirty six gallons according the size of the kitchen, house or ship where they may be used, and one fire answers for all the operations of baking, cooking, &c. The saving of fuel in some parts is a considerable object. The steam kitchen is admirably adapted to large ships on long voyages, in addition to cooking any number of dishes at the same time, and in the different departments, the pipe conveying the steam from the boiler, will also warm in winter the cabin and births in the ship, and by means of the boiler, fresh water may be extracted and distilled out of sea water, by the evaporation of the steam in quantity sufficient to answer the purpose of cooking as also for drinking, when the stock should be exhausted. By an experiment I have made at New York, I have with a boiler of 29 gallons, extracted one gallon of fresh water from that taken out of the East River, in one hour, and with half the fuel usually applied in cooking. In armies, barracks, and hospitals the Steam Kitchen may be applied to very great advantage, one Kitchen with a moderate fire will boil the provisions for a regiment. Is portable, and may be removed by the exertion of a single Horse, with the same ease as a travelling forge. In barracks and hospitals, the Stove and boiler would be particularly useful, in addition to the baking and boiling, a number of various and different dishes at the same time, it will answer to warm or heat any room or apartment proposed by conveying the steam out of the boiler through a tin pipe into a tin receiver of adequate size, by which means also, and upon the same principle, a hot bath may be prepared in a short time. Before my removal from New-York to Alexandria I have fully tested by actual experiments the seberal uses herein mentioned, by a Kitchen Stove and Boiler. I have erected, and am happy to find by the result that every object thereby intended will be obtained, and that not only the wealthy, but also the poor, from the great saving of fuel, will be greatly benefited.

N. BOUREAU.

WILLIAM THORNTON, } Wit-
CHRISTOPHER S. THOM. } nesses.

On a new trial made the 9th inst. in presence of several persons of this town, thirteen gallons of brine, egg proof, produced nine gallons of drinkable water, while my dinner was cooking. By means of a worm of one inch bore I have distilled at the rate of a gallon and a half an hour, which I am ready to prove on board any vessel, the owner of which permitting me to erect my cabouse, or kitchen at my own expense; and which if thought convenient, the owner of such vessel may have it at first cost, which I compute will be from 120 to 130 dollars.

Having obtained a patent for fourteen years, any person infringing my right may be certain of being prosecuted—half the damages recovered will be paid to the informer, with a certainty of having his name kept secret.

NICHOLAS BOUREAU.

Alexandria, September 10.

From the (Rich.) Recorder of September 8.

—

CORRESPONDENCE.

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YOU printed, some weeks ago, an account that I sent you, of the money which had been paid out for the armoury. Jones was dirty enough to copy this article from your paper into his, without making the least acknowledgement of where he got it. A few days before this, he had told us, in his Examiner, that the auditor would not let him have a copy of it, or words to that purpose. This shews that he must have pilfered it from that "Recorder," which he so much despises. The following particulars refer to Samuel Coleman, who costs the commonwealth much more than his services are worth. I cannot swear to the exactness of the figures. They are believed to be correct. If they are five or ten dollars above or below the mark, Jones, who seems to have formed his stile from that of his sooty featured goddess, will tell the world that "thou art a liar "of the first magnitude."

	Dolls.	Cts.
Before the last meeting of the assembly, Coleman, as deputy clerk to the council, had per annum £.125, or	416	67
To which, at the last election of principal clerk, or soon after, there was added £.75	250	
	666	67
He receives, and has done for I do not how long, as clerk to the war department £. 100	333	33
Total £. 300	1000	

This is thought to be correct. When the executive council were going to turn out Blair, they were divided. Pendleton, Wood and White were for keeping Blair in his place. Fousliee, Stuart, and one other, whose name I do not know, were for Mr. Hilton. The two others for Coleman. I wish I knew the names of men who could think of preferring such a malignant petulant wasp, as Coleman is, to such a good natured man, and what is more, to a man of such tried and proved integrity, as major Hilton. On the first ballot, the votes stood as above. On the second, the Hilton party, to make sure of the old gentleman's election, agreed with the Colemanites that, if they would vote for the major, they would assist them in raising Coleman's salary. This, it is believed, was the case.

I have also been assured that, when the committee, appointed by the last assembly, came to this augmentation, they boggled a little.

—

Thus far our correspondent. The committee did not perceive the reason that Coleman should, all at once, have two hundred pounds a year for an office, which he had been very glad to accept of at *an hundred and twenty five;* and which one of the clerks in the land office, just below the council, would fill with great promptitude, for *an hundred pounds.* It is impossible to give a reason for such things. When we see that the council are suffered to proceed in their own way with nothing but a mere nominal examination of their expenditures, does any body wonder that the treasury of the commonwealth is empty, and that money is very scarce? Clark has two thousand dollars per annum, as architect. If John Guerrant had to pay this sum out of his own pocket, he would contrive to make sixhundred serve the turn; and instead of an hundred pounds to the *clerk of the war department,* he would have that work done for thirty

Jones got twelve hundred and fifty dollars for his pamphlet, mentioned in our last, by the following juggle. When an editor publishes five hundred or a thousand copies of a book, or pamphlet, the sale is uncertain, and hence, he must make a large allowance, for risk, and for the expence of *printing,* which is great, when compared with that of paper, for so small an edition. But when five thousand copies, are to be paid for, as soon as *they are worked off,* this makes all the odds in the world. Jones charged the *full retail price* for every one of these five thousand pamphlets. Of course he got an immense sum more than he should have got. Vide last week's paper. It is in this way that the public is robbed, that taxes are multiplied, and that drafts upon the treasury are often sold, for ready cash, at a considerable discount. Explanations like this account for the scurrility of the Examiner. Jones is one of the pillagers of the treasury? and the whole posse would rejoice in hearing that this office was reduced to ashes. Do you not see, fellow citizens! how wretchedly your business has been done?

From the Columbian Centinel.

—

UNIFORMITY OF DECISION.

Mr. Russel,

Observing in your paper of yesterday, a copy of a letter from Mr. Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General of the United States, to the Marshal of Virginia, giving it as his opinion, in the case of Callender, that before a fine is paid into the treasury, a pardon remits and restores it to the party; it brought to my recollection a decision made by the same gentleman, in nearly a similar case; the facts of which are from a source which cannot be questioned: if they are, proper documents can be produced.

When the government of the District of Columbia was assumed by Congress, in the act of assumption, it was directed that all the fines and penalties accruing under the laws of Maryland and Virginia, as they stood on the first day of December, 1800, in the two counties of Alexandria and Washington, respectively; which two counties, comprehended the respective parts of Virginia and Maryland, included in the District as assumed, should be paid over to a board of commissioners, which was created in each county, to be by them appropriated for county purposes; and among the different species of fines collected, there were upwards of 800 dollars, collected by the flour inspector of the port of Alexandria, for breaches of the inspection law; and by the laws of Virginia he was directed to settle his amount of fines received with the court of the county where he resided, on or before the first day of October in each year, for the year preceding; and pay the amount into the public treasury, on or before the first day of December following. The inspector of Alexandria inadvertently settled his account in 1801, with the court of the county, as usual; and had it certified to the treasury department of the United States, supposing it his duty to do so. The board of commissioners, finding that this sum of money was likely to be paid into the treasury of the United States, instead of being appropriated for county purposes, appointed a committee from their board to wait on the Secretary, Mr. Gallatin, previous to the money's being paid, for the purpose of preventing its payment into the public treasury; they received for answer, that the inspector was debited with the account, and *as the money was in the hands of an agent of government, it was considered as a payment into the treasury,* and nothing short of an act of Congress could prevent its appropriation. But that he, the Secretary, would submit the qestion to the proper authority for decision, which was done, *and the opinion being in unison with his,* Mr. Gallatin's, the money was afterwards paid into the treasury, and the opinon was held as correct. By the laws of Congress, the clerks of the respective courts of the United States are directed to forward to the treasury Department, immediately after the rising of each court, a list of fines imposed that term; and it is the practice of the treasury Department, to debit the Marshal of the district with the account, and he is credited as he pays or makes the insolvency of the culprit appear, which I have no doubt was done in Callender's case.

Now for uniformity of decision in this great law officer of government.—On the 20th of April, 1801, it was his opinion that before a fine is paid into the treasury, a pardon remits and restores it to the party, although the money was in the hands of an agent of government; and between the 1st of October & the 1st of December, in the same year, it was his opinion that the money in the hands of an agent of the government, was considered as a payment into the Treasury; and if *Dunn* and *Co.* could *steal the Treasury books,* I pledge myself he finds David M. Randolph charged with these 200 dollars, and credited by the remission, and that it has been wrongfully taken, from lessening the burden of

A MOUTH OF LABOUR.

From the (London) Morning Herald.

—

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Paris, June 11, 1802.

The news from St. Domingo have produced a strong sensation here, in an increased proportion as they were completely unexpected.

"There is in the members of government here a great deal of sourness and discontent, respecting the conduct of the United States with regard to the rebels of St. Domingo. The aid lent to the latter by America is considered, and perhaps not improperly, as ungrateful for the share which France, under the circumstance of the former war, contributed to American independence. The minister of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, is certainly irritated against America, in consequence of certain pecuniary disappointments. You would smile to hear the speeches of the Parisian politicians on that subject. Some of them go so far as to say that a Convention is on the tapis with England, to repair the Constitution of the United States, and to put them as before, as a colony under the protection of Great Britain.—Riseum teneatis!—*There is however something to be said for this extravagant speculation. If America maintains her political progress, there must of course, be an end in a short term of years to all the European colonies in the West Indies. Some of our Orators of the Carreau (the only political coffee house now left) compare the power of America with the Colossus mentioned in the Scripture whose head being of gold, and its feet of clay, it may by one stroke be leveled with the dust. Others more figuratively compare America to an inert caterpillar, which being swelled into a butterfly, has singed its wings at the French candle! They say that if Touissaint had been as successful as Washington, the West Indies had been inevitable lost. In this I agree; but I shall not for the prelent enter further into idle rumours and abstract speculation.*

—

COCKPITT, WHITEHALL, July 7.

(An Appeal from the Vice Admiralty Court of the Island of Guadaloupe.)

The VENILIA, Wm. Payne, Master.

This ship, laden with a cargo of wine, brandy, and other articles, and destined therewith from Salone to the island of St. Thomas, was captured on the 21st of March, 1799, by his majesty's ship Invincible, & carried into the island of Martinique. It appeared that a claim was given by the master on behalf of Joseph Covachich, described of New-York, merchant for the ship, and for the said Joseph Covachich and W. M. Seton. It was submitted on the part of the captors, that in point of national character, Mr. Covachich was not to be considered as an American, but that in this transaction he was to be considered as a Spaniard; for altho' the documents for the present cargo held out a destination to St. Thomas, yet it was manifest, from the correspondence before the Court, that this claimant was carrying on a trade from Spain to a Spanish settlement, and back again.

Their lordships directed further proof to be produced in this case.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

Entered ship Charlotte, Murdoch, Madeira; schr. Henrietta, Jacobs, St. Thomas; John, Burfthen, do. brig Venus, ——, Charleston.

Cleared, the schr. Lark, Cronks, St. Johns.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Charlotte, capt. Murdoch, from Madeira. Left there, brig ——, capt. Story of Portsmouth. A few days before he sailed, two American brigs sailed for the coast of Barbary. In lat. 43 13, long. 63, spoke sloop Patriot from New London. Aug. 29, spoke a schooner from Martinique, bound to Plymouth, out 17 days, lat. 36, 28. Aug. 30, spoke a schooner from Antigua, bound to Boston. Flour at St. Thomas was 14 dollars per barrel. No Beef or Pork at Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

Captain Taylor, of the brig Jane, from Guadaloupe, at the Lazaretto informs, that he left at Point Petre, August 10th the ship Ploughboy, Jones of Philadelphia for Bourdeaux in 3 or 4 days; brig Boston, Paul of Philadelphia, time of sailing uncertain;—Schooner Goree, to sail in ten days for Philadelphia; and several vessels belonging to the Eastward, names unknown.

That the day before capt. T. sailed, General La Crosse was proclaimed General in Chief of the Island; that the utmost tranquility prevailed; and that on the passage home captain T. spoke only the schooner Virginia, Forsyth, 30 days from Norfolk to Antigua. The schr. Nancy, Jeffreys, was at Bassaterre, to sail shortly for Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, September 7.

The schooner Rover, captain Weldon, bound for New York with a cargo of flour, tobacco, coal, &c. left this port on Friday last. On Sunday Morning she sprang a leak—the coal choaking the pumps, rendered useless every exertion to save the vessel, and she went down head foremost at 5 o'clock the same evening about 16 miles out side of the Capes. Fortunately the Potomac pilot boat schr. Prosperity, came to the assistance, and saved the captain and crew, two kegs, of tobacco, the provisions, & peoples clothes, but not without the greatest difficulty, owing to the heaviness of the gale and the heaviness of the sea.

Arrived the British schooner Jack capt. Wines, 20 days from St. Lucie.

The British ship Eliza, captain Shepherd, 49 days from Bristol anchored in the Roads last Sunday evening, bound to City Point.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11.

Some little time ago Mr. Blake, *alias dictus*, Hector Ironside, Esq. the callow editor of Levi Lincoln, Esq. the Attorney General of Mr. President Jefferson, declared in so many words that he wanted only to be convinced that Mr. Jefferson had seen the *Prospect* before he had paid the money, and his defence of him, and we presume Mr. Lincoln's defence too, of course, should be at *an end*. Callender observing this, has very obligingly sent us the following letter for the perusal and amusement of these candid gentlemen. He will accept our thanks. Now if words mean any thing, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Blake will both "turn tail in a fit of contrition. Ratti tatti, Ratti tattoo."

[*Ed. N. Y. Ev. Post.*]

RICHMOND, September 2, 1802.

SIR,

I am extremely tired of these long stories, in Cheetham and the Ægis, attempting to shew that Mr. Jefferson disapproved of the contents of *The Prospect*, and that he paid these hundred dollars without being aware *what kind of a book it was to be*. The first fifty dollars were not paid until he had seen a very large specimen of the book. This had been printed in Lyon's Magazine. It begins with the *History of the Proclamation of Neutrality*.—The magazine sheets were inclosed in a letter. The answer came in a few days, with directions to call on George Jefferson. The second fifty dollars were not paid till *four months after I was in prison*. The second volume was then begun to be printed. I sent Mr. Jefferson a specimen: Mr. George Jefferson then called with the second fifty dollars. As soon as he was gone, I went out of jail to the house of the keeper, Mr. Rose, and lodged the money with him. The old gentleman was remarking to me, last evening, the absurdity of grounding Mr. Jefferson's defence upon his being ignorant of the nature and stile, seeing the work had been published, and I had been tried for it so many months before the second remittance was made. For this latter circumstance, George Jefferson can bear witness. Duane, Cheetham and the Ægis may bark and grin as long as they please. But I am sure that no man of the least judgment will believe them, when they refer all these remittances to charity. I fancy that I shall finally be provoked to print one of Jefferson's letters on the subject, and lodge the original manuscript with the Mayor of Richmond.

SALLY'S business will make a prodigious noise here. You may save yourself the trouble of a moment's doubt in believing the story, but what will your pious countrymen upon the Connecticut say to such African amours? After this discovery I do not believe that at the next election of 1804, Jefferson could obtain two votes on the Eastern side of the Susquehanna; and I think hardly four upon this side of it. He will, therefore, be laid aside; as for Madison, he is a poor consumptive thing; 5 foot two or three inches high; deeply wrinkled, and nothing but skin and bone. He has not a constitution capable of supporting official fatigue.

I am, in haste, Sir,
Your's, &c.
JAS. T. CALLENDER.

The Boston Chronicle, of the 19th August says—"When *toryism* stoops so low as to exult at the apostacy of Callender from *republicanism*, it proves, beyond the testimoney of a thousand witnesses, that the cause it maintains is incapable of a generous and manly support."

Suppose we *invert* the phraseology of the Chronicle, and say, "When *jacobinism* stoops so low as to employ and *pay* such a *tool* as Callender, to abuse a virtuous and enlightened administration, 'it proves, beyond the testimony of *ten* thousand witnesses,' that *such* 'republicanism' is a cheat—a mere pretence—which merits the contempt of all honest men."

But it is utterly false—it is a gross and wilful misrepresentation—that *federalism*, (which the *Chronicle of anarchy* styles "toryism") exults in the "apostacy of Callender from *republicanism*;" the federalists care not a cent about his apostacy in any other respect than as he discloses the base arts which the present administration used to obtain their power; the democrats are heartily welcome to all the aid they can derive from Callender, Pain, Duane, &c. Republicanism, such as that maintained by characters of *this* stamp, will never meet the support or approbation of discerning or virtuous men.

In the same paragraph, the Chronicle says—"in fact, he (Callender) is the *Judas* of Republicanism, and has attempted to *betray the man* who relieved him in a moment when there were no other person who would give him a shilling." What an impious, unfounded, and shameful allusion is here—as if there were the most faint resemblance between *democratic* republicanism and christianity—or between a *philosophical unbeliever* and Judas's Divine Master.

Again, says the Chronicle—"Callender will now be their (the federalist's) idol; the very Dagon of aristocracy." Very probable, indeed—when, according to Duane's own account, they could have had the full extent of his services before they were prostituted to the abuse of Washington and Adams; before they were patronized and compensated by the President and Secretary of State, and e'er yet his "useful labors" were directed by Messrs. Jefferson and Giles. No; the federal cause never rested for support on *such* advocates. It was tho't, (however erroneously) that the virtue and good sense of the people would have been proof against the arts, the calumnies and intrigues of foreign adventurers; of fugitives from justice; and of more artful, but not less depraved characters at home. That the federalists were mistaken in this calculation, is a decided proof of their political integrity; for it is in public as in private life, the best men are in general the least inclined to suspect the motives of others.

Had the same efforts been used; had each federalist of equal ability contributed, like Mr. Jefferson, his one hundred or hundred and fifty dollars, towards "printing and publishing" libels on the leading characters of the democratic party, there is not the smallest probability that ever they would have attained the stations they now hold. They have begun a work of corruption, which probably they will one day repent. They have resorted to means of gaining power, which might be expected in the corrupt state of European society, but which, in a government like ours, is death to the vital principle.—Their measures have all tended, improperly, to influence the elections of free citizens, by poisoning their minds with the grossest falshoods, instead of furnishing clear and correct information on public affairs. Thus it was the Brissotines wrote down the first reformers of France—but the Brissotines soon found a still more desperate faction treading in their footstep and that soon brought them to the guillotine. Such also would probably be the fate of the present administration, unless saved by the influence of those federal characters whom they now persecute and abuse.

(Com. Adv.)

MR. WOLCOTT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. WOLCOTT, late secretary of the Treasury, has just published an Address to the people, on the subject of the famous Report of the Committee of Investigation. The public will recollect how zealously this committee endeavored to fix a criminality on Mr. Wolcott, by reporting that monies had been drawn from the treasury, and expended "*without any legal authority.*" Mr. W. being thus charged, undertakes his defence at the bar of the public. In doing this, he treats the committee with great delicacy, and performs his task with great coolness and candor. His labor was chiefly to place FACTS before the public; which accompanied with very few remarks, are what he relies upon (and we trust very safely) for his vindication. In doing this he imputes no improper motive to the committee, but clearly shows that (if they were honest) they obtained only a very partial knowledge of the subject they were directed to investigate; and that they presented a very imperfect representation of transactions. We recommend this address to the perusal of those who wish to know the TRUTH.

We notice, in Mr. Wolcott's address, the following facts, not strictly connected with his defence:—That the chairman of this criminating committee was in the preceding session a member of a committee for inquiring into the state of the treasury, and concurred in that most full and honorable testimony given by said committee in favor of Mr. Wolcott's official conduct; it is left to the *sagacious* chairman to reconcile his seeming inconsistency:—That during 12 years which Mr. W. has been in public office his expenses have exceeded the compensation he has received, tho' he has practised a rigid economy; and that he has not derived the emoluments of a single dollar, during that time, from any business or services, except from the United States;—That, notwithstanding all the clamor against Mr. Pickering on the score of unsettled accounts, an account is still open with Mr. Jefferson (unless closed since his elevation to the presidency) as Minister to the Court of France;—That in May 1784 Congress declared that the salary of a Minister of the U. S. at a foreign Court should not exceed 9000 dollars per annum; and that notwithstanding this restriction, Mr. Jefferson, in addition to his salary, and on the score of personal expenses, retained a sum considerably exceeding what Mr. Wolcott received on the same score, and which is said by the committee to be illegal.

Salem Gaz.

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs—solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week. THO. PATTEN.

September 11. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to supply the maket of Alexandria with the different kinds of FISH which the waters of the Potomac affords has prepared a Subscription Paper which will be open at the Coffee-House for the space of 10 days from t is date. Any gentleman desirous of being supplied with FISH may be furnished with the paper upon application to the manager of the C House. J. B. SMITH.

September 11. d10t

Public Sale.

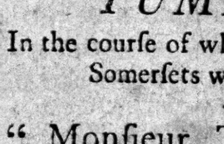
At 4 o'clock on MONDAY afternoon will be sold on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

12 PUNCHEONS OF
ST. VINCENT'S RUM,
And 15 bags of COFFEE at a credit of 60 and 90 days.

P. G. MARSTLLLER,
Sept. 11. Auctioneer.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
10colb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY
R. B. JAMESSON.



THE SCHOONER
Enterprize,
For New-York, will sail in all next week; for freight or passage apply as above, or to capt. MITCHEL.

September 11. d

Alexandria Theatre.

Positively the last night but one.

Mr. & Mrs. GREEN's Benefit.

THIS EVENING,
Will be presented
A CELEBRATED PLAY, CALLED THE
MOUNTAINEERS.
In the second act of the Play,
A SPANISH FANDANGO,
BY
Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Francis, & Mrs. Rowson.

END OF THE PLAY,
"*The Little Farthing Rushlight.*"
By Mr. HOPKINS.

And for that night only, Mr. SULLY will perform his unparalleled manly feats in
GROUND & LOFTY
TUMBLING;
In the course of which he will throw Five Somersets without stopping.

"Monsieur Tonson; or, the London Art of Quizzing,"
By Mr. GREEN.

To conclude with a FARCE, (never performed here) called the
JEW & THE DOCTOR.

*** *The doors to be opened at half past 5, and the performance to commence at half past 6 precisely.*

September 11.

District of Columbia, county of Alexandria, ss. } *June term 1802*

JAMES WILSON, plt.
against
JOHN EDWARDS,
BENJAMIN SHREVE
and
ABEL JANNEY, defts. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, John Edwards not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Edwards is not an Inhabitant of this District, on motion of said complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant John Edwards do appear here on the first day of November Court next, (which commences on the fourth Monday in the month) and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the Decree of the Court, and that the other defendants Benjamin Shreve and Abel Janney do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, John Edwards, until the further order or decree of this Court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this County, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy
Test G. DENEALE, Clk.
Sept. 11. tawam

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *Iſaac Mc Pherſon* to the ſubſcriber, will be expoſed to ſale upon the premiſes, on Monday the 20th day of September next, fair, if not, the next fair day:

Three ſeveral parcels of land, lying upon the ſouth ſide of Occoquan, in the county of Prince William.—One of the ſaid parcels has a front of 120 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four ſtories high, with two water wheels, four pair ſtones of ſeven feet diameter each, with all the machinery lately introduced into merchant mills, in complete order. This mill is ſituated upon a ſtream ſufficient to work the four pair of ſtones and the machinery of the mill the year through; upon this ground is alſo erected a Brick Dwelling Houſe, 36 feet by 24. Another of the ſaid parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front, and is of the ſame depth, upon which is erected a Warehouſe.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.——5700 dollars of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, a credit for any further ſum the property may ſell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of ſale

AMES KEITH.

July 28. eodſ

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100 SACKS FINE SALT

for ſale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King Street,

The MINSTREL; or the Progreſs of Genius, with ſome other Poems, by Jas. Beattie, L. L. D. ornamented with a number of plates; price one dollar, in boards, or 1 dollar 25 cents bound and elegantly gilt. POEMS on ſeveral occaſions, by the late Rev. Tho. Browne, of Kingſton upon Hull, ornamented with plates, and a fine copper-plate likeneſs of the author; price 1 dollar 25 cents elegantly gilt. TRAVELS in the interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, from the years 1781 to 1797, through Caffraria, the Kingdoms of Mattaman, Angola, Maſſi, Monœmugi, Muſchato, &c. likewiſe acroſs the great Deſert of Sachara and the northern parts of Barbary; tranſlated from the German of Chriſtian Frederick Damberger, illuſtrated with colored plates; price 1 dollar 25 cents. Foxe's Book of Martyrs, or an Univerſal Hiſtory of Martyrdom, embelliſhed with forty elegant copper-plate engravings; price 6 dollars. The Life of Frederick Trenck, tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft; price 37½ cents. The Hiſtory of North America, containing a review of the cuſtoms and manners of the original inhabitants; the firſt ſettlement of the Britiſh Colonies, their riſe and progreſs, from the earlieſt period to the time of their becoming united, free and independent States, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper; price 37½ cents.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for ſale as above,

THE

BEGGAR BOY,

A new Novel Price 1 dollar.

Auguſt 27. d2teo

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the houſe lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Reſpectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that ſhe intends reſiding here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of buſineſs. She regilds and varniſhes old frames ſo as to make them appear like new—and likewiſe varniſhes them with a particular kind of varniſh that will bear waſhing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant aſſortment of

Prints and Looking-Glaſſes

of every deſcription, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh.

Orders from a diſtance will be punctually attended to.

September 3. eo

For Freight or Charter to Europe.

THE CAPITAL SHIP

GOVERNOR STRONG.

This ſhip is expected in the Eaſtern Branch, and will be ready to take a freight for any port in Europe early in September. She is staunch and well built, carries upwards of 400 tons, ſtows tobacco and flour to the greateſt advantage, ſails well, and is but 18 months old.———Apply to

W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,
CHAs. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.

Waſhington, September 2. 2aw

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP,

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles OF EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoſophers," &c.

ON this intereſting and highly important branch of ſcience, ſeveral valuable works have, within a few years, been preſented to the public, among which the above, as it is the moſt recent, ſo is it pre-eminently uſeful. Led by her ſubject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed thoſe powers and faculties with a perſpicuity and ability which, while it arreſts the attention of thoſe who have moſt ſucceſsfully ſtudied theſe ſubjects, muſt render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the moſt ordinary capacity. The ſuperficialneſs and frivolity of character engendered by the modern ſyſtem of education, have been long, and juſtly, a ſubject of complaint; but the particular cauſes by which theſe ſerious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace theſe evils to their ſource, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in theſe efforts ſhe has, it is believed, ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the ſubject of this work, and ſo great the ſucceſs with which thoſe inquiries have been purſued, that the happieſt conſequences to ſociety may reaſonably be expected to reſult from the preſent publication. To all it is intereſting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquiſition truly invaluable.

The rapid ſale of two impreſſions of this work in England, ſufficiently evinces the high eſtimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the Britiſh edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtleſs, be juſtly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

"From moſt of the writers on education it "would appear, that it is only to people of rank "and fortune that education is a matter of any "importance. By ſuch alone can the ſyſtems "that are generally propoſed, be adopted. To "ſuch, therefore, muſt we believe them to be "excluſively addreſſed. To make fine ladies "and finiſhed gentlemen forms no part of my "plan, which has for its object the ſubjection of "the paſſions, the direction of the affections, and "the cultivation of the faculties that are common "to the whole human race."

* The price of the Britiſh edition, is fifteen ſhillings, Sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work ſhall be compriſed in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & ſhall be printed in the beſt manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very conſiderable number of Copies being already ſubſcribed for, the work ſhall be put to Preſs, and finiſhed without delay.*

☞ *Subſcriptions received by the Publiſher.*

September 1. eo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter caſk. Alſo,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for ſale on the loweſt terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,

All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware, Houſe, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joſhua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.——apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let ſeparate or together, as may ſuit tenants.

6th mo. 25. 1aw

The ſubſcriber will take a Young Man of good character, to the STUDY of MEDICINE.

JAMES CRAIK.

Auguſt 25. 1aw3t‡

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 *acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.*

Two undivided third parts of 200 *acres of land, adjoining the* 7 *acres and* 172 *acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.*

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 *years to come from the firſt day of September next.*

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

French Language.

A native of Switzerland perfectly well acquainted with the principles of the French Language, and who ſpeak's it as properly as any Frenchman, having been employed as a Tutor in that branch at Princeton College, propoſes to open an Academy in this place, on the 1ſt of October next, if proper encouragement be given. The method he will employ is new, and ſo eaſy, that any of his ſtudents, (even children) may in leſs than 3 *months, be able to aſk, in French, for the neceſſaries of life.*

Any perſon wiſhing to learn the French Language will leave their names at the office of the Alexandria Advertiſer, where the terms will be made known.

N. B. For the accommodation of perſons engaged during the day, an evening chool will be opened. There will be ſeperate hours for ladies and gentlemen. Attendance will be given to ladies at their own houſes, who find it inconvenient to attend ſchool.

Auguſt 26. d3t 1aw4t‡

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

COTTON PLANTATIONS, On the Sea Coaſt of Virginia.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing very much to ſee an eſtabliſhment of this kind introduced into our ſtate; and being convinced that ſhould the ſame ſucceed, a conſiderable ſource of induſtry and wealth would ariſe therefrom: offers to the conſideration of any perſon or perſons the following circumſtances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the ſubſcriber has converſed on this ſubject, that there could be no doubt of the ſucceſs of ſuch an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprizing character, a field is here opened, by which, ſhould ſucceſs attend, a vaſt ſource of wealth may accrue. The more ſouthern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits ariſing from the culture of cotton in the moſt eminent degree. When we conſider how ſmall a portion of our ſtate from climate and ſituation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that ſhould this ſmall part which can alone poſſeſs the advantage become ſucceſsful in the experiment, the reſult muſt be obvious to all.

Smith's Iſland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a conſiderable part cleared.

The Iſland of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the moſt part cleared.

The ſoil on Smith's Iſland is finely productive, the climate ſo mild as to vegetate at all times, and ſupport a great ſtock without any other food than the natural graſs.

With reſpect to Smith's Iſland, ſome reſtrictions would be made concerning the ſtock, game, &c. the other would be let unconditionally. The advantages ariſing from fiſheries at theſe places might be made very conſiderable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewiſe, but whether an object at this time, muſt be determined by thoſe beſt acquainted.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Waſhington Craik, Eſq. and ſhall be attended to.—Having a conſiderable quantity of the Georgia Sea Iſland or Black Seed Cotton in my poſſeſſion, any perſon who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the ſame—it was imported direct from the ſouthward.

I cannot cloſe my obſervations reſpecting this property, without remarking that it has long been ſubject to the depredations of evil minded perſons. It has always been the deſire, intention and orders of the ſubſcriber, that the ſhipwrecked ſailor receive on Smith's Iſland, every protection, comfort and aſſiſtance it is capable of affording; but the ſame diſpoſition which will alleviate the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate, will puniſh the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

July 9. 1aw3m

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for ſale,

Claret of a ſuperior quality in boxes of 2 and 2½ dozen,
Porter and Brown Stout in caſks,
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 28 pounds each,
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different ſizes.
An aſſortment of elegant Looking-Glaſſes.
Jappanned Ware,
Plated Table Furniture, conſiſting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.
A large aſſortment of Earthen Ware in crates,
Grenada Rum in hhds. Brown Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Fine Salt in ſacks,
An aſſortment of Hardware, conſiſting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.
One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31. 2aw

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

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